16 MAY 1956

DE-STALINIZATION IN POLAND

- I. At 10 May Paris party for Tito, Polish Ambassador (Gajewski) told Amb. Dillion that Poles were going faster and further with Stalin deflation than anyone else in East Europe
 - A. Said important & extensive changes due in Polish regime.
 - 8. Said fact of geography dictated Polish friendship for USSR.
 - C. In aside on subject Polish fear of Germans, said "Don't believe for a minute we Poles consider East Germany to be anything but Germans".

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	II.	
25X1 25X1		large group influential Party members pushing
Г		"evolutionary" movement to bring about "Polish" form of
		Communism to possess such "liveral"features as freedom of Expression, "legality" in judicial, police practices.
∟ 25X1	В	movement started after Stalin's death: became apparent
->		in '54-'55 with Polish writers' clamor for less control.
25X1	C	movement is not revolutionary one, which could
		align Poland with West, but instead a drive for "independent"
		Polish development of Communism within Bloc.
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State Dept. review completed

DE-STALINIZATION IN POLAND

- 1. At May Paris reception for Tito, Polish ambassador to France made some rather telling remarks about situation in Poland to Ambassador Dillion.
- 2. He said Poles were taking "De-Stalinization" campaign very seriously; going much faster and further with it than any other country in Eastern Europe.
 - A. Said he expected extensive and important changes in composition of Polish government.
 - 8. West, he said, must always bear in mind Poland's geographic position and realize that, because of this geography. Poland would have to stay on a friendly basis with her powerful neighbor to East
- 3. Ambassador also remarked that one thing Poles feared most was German militarism.
 - A. When asked why Poland had not objected to arming of East Germany, he replied: "Don't believe for a minute that we Poles consider East Germans to be anything but Germans."
 - B. He said "at least two or three generations" would be required to change German character.

a strong evolutionary movement which is centered on efforts of

25X1 a large group of influential party members to bring about a "Polish"

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form of Communist development -- featuring such "liberal" aspects as

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freedom of expression and observance of legality in judicial and police practices.

- A. This movement, which started after Stalin's death, became apparent during 1954-55 when a number of Polish writers began calling for less ideological control of arts.
- B. This is not a revolutionary movement which would draw Poland into the Western camp, but one which strives for the "independent" Polish development of Communism within the Soviet Bloc.

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MSC BRIRFING

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16 MAY 1956

BR-STALINIZATION IN POLAND

- I. At 16 May Paris party for Tito, Polish Ambassador (Gajewski) told Amb. Dillion that Poles were going faster and further with Stalin deflation than anyone else in East Europe
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	align Poland with West, but instead a drive for "independe
	Polish development of Communism within Bloc.
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MEC BRIEFING

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16 MAY 1956

DE-STALINIZATION IN POLAND

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- 2. He said Poles were taking "De-Stalinization" campaign very seriously; going such faster and further with it than any other country in Eastern Europe.
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